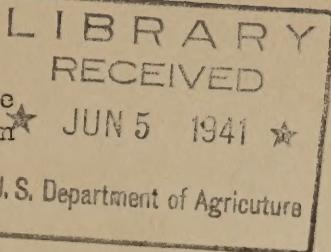


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United States Department of Agriculture  
Agricultural Adjustment Administration  
Division of Information



August 1940

### THE SUGAR BEET PROGRAM

Since the sugar programs first went into effect, the acreage planted to sugar beets, the quantity of beets and beet sugar produced, and the income of sugar beet growers in the United States have increased, while the losses of beet sugar processors in the years preceding the quota system have been converted into profits. Moreover, child labor in beet fields has been greatly curtailed, wages of beet workers have risen, and our export trade with the countries which supply us with most of our foreign sugar has increased greatly. At the same time the cost of sugar to consumers has been virtually unchanged.

#### ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION

During the three years, 1931 to 1933, inclusive, which immediately preceded sugar quota legislation, there was planted in the United States an average of 869,000 acres to sugar beets, while the quantity of beets and beet sugar produced averaged 9,334,000 and 1,385,000 tons, respectively. The averages for the period 1937-39, the first three years covered by the Sugar Act of 1937, were 932,000 acres; 10,391,000 tons of beets; 1,538,000 tons of sugar. It is estimated that about 982,000 acres have been planted to sugar beets in 1940.

#### GROWER INCOME

American beet growers have received virtual parity income on their beets under the sugar programs. During the three years 1931, 1932, and 1933, the returns of beet growers per ton of beets averaged \$5.52 compared with \$6.79 in the period 1937-39. Grower returns during the entire quota period, 1934-39, averaged \$6.70.

The averages for the 1937-39 and 1934-39 periods do not include the payments of about 40 cents per ton made to beet growers under the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs nor the abandonment and deficiency payments. Provision for the conservation payments was made after the Supreme Court decision in the Hoosac Hills case which resulted in the invalidation of sugar processing tax and benefit payment features of the sugar legislation then in effect.

Grower income per ton of beets from the last two crops, 1938 and 1939, has been slightly below the average for the quota period. One of the principal reasons for this decline has been the increased size of the crops, a fact which has made it necessary to seek more distant markets for beet sugar with a resultant lowering of producer returns per ton of sugar beets.

THE LITTLEST TURTLE AND OTHER  
INTELLIGENT ANIMALS.  
ADAPTED TO CHILDREN.

BY J. R. GREEN.

LITTLEST TURTLE.

There was once a little turtle named Tum-tum, who had a very large head and a very small body, and he used to walk very slow, and move very slowly, and when he did go, he went in a very zig-zag way, and it took him a long time to get anywhere. He had a very small tail, and when he turned round, he could not do it quickly, so that when he wanted to get away from his enemies, he could not run fast enough, and when he wanted to catch insects, he could not move his head quickly enough to catch them. But though he was not very clever, he was very brave, and when he saw a snake coming towards him, he would not run away, but would stand his ground, and say, "I am not afraid of you, and I will not let you eat me."

THE LITTLEST FROG.

The littlest frog was a very small creature, with a very long neck, and a very short body, and he could not jump very far, and he could not swim very well, and he could not catch insects very easily, because he had no strong legs, and he could not run very fast, because he had no strong muscles in his legs, and he could not fly, because he had no wings. But though he was not very clever, he was very brave, and when he saw a snake coming towards him, he would not run away, but would stand his ground, and say, "I am not afraid of you, and I will not let you eat me."

THE LITTLEST SQUIRREL.

The littlest squirrel was a very small creature, with a very long tail, and a very short body, and he could not jump very far, and he could not swim very well, and he could not catch insects very easily, because he had no strong legs, and he could not run very fast, because he had no strong muscles in his legs, and he could not fly, because he had no wings. But though he was not very clever, he was very brave, and when he saw a snake coming towards him, he would not run away, but would stand his ground, and say, "I am not afraid of you, and I will not let you eat me."

THE LITTLEST FOX.

The littlest fox was a very small creature, with a very long tail, and a very short body, and he could not jump very far, and he could not swim very well, and he could not catch insects very easily, because he had no strong legs, and he could not run very fast, because he had no strong muscles in his legs, and he could not fly, because he had no wings. But though he was not very clever, he was very brave, and when he saw a snake coming towards him, he would not run away, but would stand his ground, and say, "I am not afraid of you, and I will not let you eat me."

THE LITTLEST BEAR.

The littlest bear was a very small creature, with a very long tail, and a very short body, and he could not jump very far, and he could not swim very well, and he could not catch insects very easily, because he had no strong legs, and he could not run very fast, because he had no strong muscles in his legs, and he could not fly, because he had no wings. But though he was not very clever, he was very brave, and when he saw a snake coming towards him, he would not run away, but would stand his ground, and say, "I am not afraid of you, and I will not let you eat me."

#### INCOME DISTRIBUTION BETWEEN GROWER AND PROCESSOR

The Sugar Act of 1937, in many respects similar to the Jones-Costigan Act of 1934, provides for an excise tax and conditional payment structure which results in a redistribution of sugar income advantageous to the grower. The effect of this tax-payment feature, under the typical beet purchase contract and assuming comparable retail sugar prices, is to increase the grower's income per ton of beets by about \$1.00 over what it would otherwise be, and to reduce the processor's income by about 75 cents per ton. (The sugar excise tax is 50 cents per 100 pounds, raw value, while conditional payments are at the basic rate of 60 cents per 100 pounds. Smaller rates of payment are provided for the larger producers.)

Payments to beet growers on the 1937 and 1938 crops were, respectively, \$3,360,000 and \$4,235,000 greater than the total amount of taxes collected on the sugar produced from these crops.

#### CROP INSURANCE

The sugar programs have provided growers with free crop insurance for damage to their crops caused by drought, flood, storm, or other disasters. This insurance has often represented an important part of the growers' income.

#### PROTECTION AGAINST LOW WORLD PRICES

The favorable position of beet growers has prevailed during a period when the depressed world price of raw sugar has averaged about 1.20 cents per pound. At the present time the world price of raw cane sugar is below 1 cent per pound, and cane sugar refined in the United States is being offered for export at less than 2 cents per pound. The domestic prices of raw and refined sugar, on the other hand, are 2.70 and 4.35 cents per pound, respectively.

The protection of domestic producers is, of course, further increased by the Federal sugar payments to growers.

#### OPERATION OF BEET SUGAR FACTORIES

At the same time that sugar legislation has improved and stabilized grower income, the financial position of beet sugar processors has shown a substantial improvement. Moreover, during the three-year period preceding the sugar quota system, an average of 75 beet sugar factories were operating in the United States, while in the 1937-39 period the average number was 85.



Income of Beet Sugar Processors

Year in which fiscal period ended 1/	Net income after all charges	Net income as % : of average net worth	\$ of total beet crop processed by companies included
1929	\$ 6,647,389	4.36	94
1930	5,317,000	3.52	93
1931	-7,688,580	-5.42	92
1932	-5,541,991	-4.19	95
1933	2,545,243	1.95	94
1934	13,415,168	9.91	99
1935	10,945,965	8.38	83
1936	15,401,526	11.36	96
1937	18,294,530	12.64	97
1938	11,699,362	8.30	95
1939 2/	6,904,558	5.22	87
1940 2/	9,928,058	8.00	80

1/ Except for several companies whose fiscal period ended on December 31 of the preceding year.

2/ Preliminary; statements of additional companies still forthcoming.

EVER-NORMAL GRANARY IN SUGAR

Besides the sugar which the domestic beet sugar industry may market under the area's quota, it is carrying in 1940 a reserve supply of sugar equal, roughly, to about 18 percent of the quota. The carrying of reserve stocks of sugar is in accord with the Sugar Act, as well as with the Federal Government's policy of maintaining an Ever-Normal Granary for various commodities.

Growers and processors, as well as consumers, are protected by an Ever-Normal Granary in sugar. Since the sugar quota system has been in effect there have been years when the beet area, because of lack of reserve supplies, has been unable to fill the quota allotted to it, with the result that the deficit has had to be reallocated to other areas which had sugar available to meet consumer needs.

CHILD LABOR AND BEET WORKER WAGES

The Sugar Act of 1937 requires, among other conditions, that growers who wish to receive Federal payments, pay fair and reasonable wages to beet laborers and not hire child labor. Since this legislation became effective, there has been a substantial reduction in the employment of child labor in domestic sugar-producing areas. Besides the social benefits resulting from the curtailment



of child labor, there is also an increase in the work opportunities for adult laborers. Moreover, experienced growers have found that adult workers do better work in the beet fields. At the same time, the wages of beet workers have improved since sugar quota legislation became effective.

#### FOREIGN TRADE

One of the purposes of sugar quota legislation, as stated in the Sugar Act of 1937, is to promote the export trade of the United States. Since the passage of sugar quota legislation in 1934 and since the reciprocal trade agreement with Cuba, our chief source of foreign sugar, the value of our exports to that island has risen very greatly, going from \$24,763,000 in 1933 to virtually \$81,000,000 in 1939. Cuba's purchases of lard alone have increased from 10,908,000 pounds in 1933 to 55,431,000 pounds in 1939.

It is estimated that approximately 1,000,000 acres of farm land were needed to produce the farm products Cuba bought from the United States in 1939.

#### SUGAR PRICE TO CONSUMERS

While producers' income has been improved since quota legislation was enacted, the price of sugar to American consumers has been virtually unchanged. The average U. S. retail price of sugar in the years 1931, 1932, and 1933 was 5.4 cents per pound; in the period 1937-39 it was 5.6 cents per pound.

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Some growers in the beet area, like many sugar growers in other domestic areas, would like to expand sugar production. But each area wants to continue furnishing at least the present share of our sugar needs, assured it by the sugar quota system. The other domestic areas supplying our market are the mainland cane area (Louisiana and Florida), Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands. Then there is the Commonwealth of the Philippines with whom the United States has an agreement embodied in an act of Congress which guarantees the islands the right for a certain period of years to bring about 980,000 tons of sugar into this country free of duty. Furthermore, there are our foreign sources of sugar. Principal among these is Cuba, which, as has been shown, is an important export market for our surplus agricultural and industrial products and in which we also have a vital interest for hemisphere defense reasons. Besides these producing areas, there is the seaboard refinery industry of continental United States which is dependent on imports of raw sugar from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and Cuba.



UNITED STATES

SUGAR BEET ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND GROWERS' RETURNS  
CROPS 1931-1939, WITH SIMPLE AVERAGES OF 3-CROP PERIODS

Crop	Planted Acreage (1)	Tons Sugar Beets Produced (2)	GROWERS' RETURNS PER TON BEETS :		
			Processor	Government	Total (5)
			Payments (3)	Payments 1/ (4)	
1931	760,000	7,903,000	\$5.94	---	\$5.94
1932	812,000	9,070,000	5.26	---	5.26
1933	1,036,000	11,030,000	5.13	\$.23	5.36
1934	945,000	7,519,000	5.16	1.75	6.91
1935	809,000	7,908,000	5.76	1.13	6.89
1936	855,000	9,028,000	6.05	---	6.05
1937	816,000	8,784,000	5.27	1.88	7.15
1938	990,000	11,615,000	4.65	1.87	6.52
1939 2/	990,000	10,773,000	4.76	1.94	6.70

Simple Averages (3-Crop Periods)					
1931-33	869,000	9,334,000	\$5.44	\$.08	\$5.52
1934-36	870,000	8,152,000	5.66	.96	6.62
1937-39	932,000	10,391,000	4.89 2/	1.90	6.79 2/

UNITED STATES

The increase in planted sugar beet acreage in 1933 to an all-time record level was largely due to exceptionally low prices of other agricultural crops. If one analyzes the decided year to year variation in the number of acres planted to sugar beets, it will be found that there is an almost perfect inverse correlation between the prices of competing crops and the number of acres planted to sugar beets. In other words, when the prices of potatoes, beans, wheat, barley, and other cash crops are high, fewer acres are planted to sugar beets. Cost of production, especially the item of labor, in 1933 was lower than in the immediately preceding years and below that of any year since that time.

Although the sugar quota system inaugurated in 1934 under the Jones-Costigan Act remained in effect, there were no government payments to growers on the 1936 crop under that Act because of the Supreme Court decision in the Hoosac-Mills case invalidating the processing tax and benefit payment program. In this connection it is interesting to note in the table entitled "Income of Sugar Beet Processors," that the returns of the processors were substantially higher on that crop because the tax was not effective.

1/ Payments for sugar excluding those for acreage abandonment and production deficiency; does not include Soil Conservation payments of about \$.40 in 1936 and 1937. 2/ Preliminary.

Source: Columns (1), (2), and (3) from "Agricultural Statistics" and "Crops and Markets". Columns (4) and (5) from Sugar Division records.



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

SUGAR BEET ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND GROWERS' RETURNS  
CROPS 1931-1939, WITH SIMPLE AVERAGES OF 3-CROP PERIODS

Crop	Planted Acreage (1)	Tons Sugar Beets Produced (2)	GROWERS' RETURNS PER TON BEETS :		
			Processor Payments (3)	Government Payments 1/ (4)	Total (5)
1931	95,000	1,060,000	\$7.40	---	\$7.40
1932	106,000	1,288,000	6.62	---	6.62
1933	111,000	1,618,000	5.67	\$.14	5.81
1934	113,000	1,617,000	5.22	1.75	6.97
1935	122,000	1,443,000	5.81	1.13	6.94
1936	144,000	1,975,000	6.48	---	6.48
1937	146,000	1,731,000	5.93	2.07	8.00
1938	183,000	2,130,000	4.86	2.00	6.86
1939 2/	171,000	2,699,000	5.00	2.07	7.07
 Simple Averages (3-Crop Periods)					
1931-33	104,000	1,322,000	\$6.56	\$.05	\$6.61
1934-36	126,000	1,678,000	5.84	.96	6.80
1937-39	167,000	2,187,000	5.26 2/	2.05 2/	7.31 2/

CALIFORNIA

It is interesting to note that growers' income per ton has been substantially increased in spite of the tremendous expansion in acreage and production in this State.

1/ Payments for sugar excluding those for acreage abandonment and production deficiency; does not include Soil Conservation payments of about \$.40 in 1936 and 1937. 2/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Columns (1), (2), and (3) from "Agricultural Statistics" and "Crops and Markets". Columns (4) and (5) from Sugar Division records.



STATE OF COLORADO

SUGAR BEET ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND GROWERS' RETURNS  
CROPS 1931-1939, WITH SIMPLE AVERAGES OF 3-CROP PERIODS

Crop	Planted Acreage (1)	Tons Sugar Beets Produced (2)	: GROWERS' RETURNS PER TON BEETS :		
			: Processor (3)	Government Payments 1/ (4)	Total (5)
			:	:	:
1931	232,000	2,532,000	\$5.44	---	\$5.44
1932	177,000	1,777,000	4.62	---	4.62
1933	219,000	2,628,000	4.62	\$.26	4.88
1934	203,000	1,566,000	5.04	1.75	6.79
1935	147,000	1,826,000	5.81	1.13	6.94
1936	182,000	2,234,000	5.70	---	5.70
1937	169,000	1,992,000	4.80	1.78	6.58
1938	141,000	2,001,000	4.17	1.75	5.92
1939 2/	167,000	1,543,000	4.45	1.93	6.38
 Simple Averages (3-Crop Periods)					
1931-33	209,000	2,312,000	\$4.89	\$.09	\$4.98
1934-36	177,000	1,875,000	5.52	.96	6.48
1937-39	159,000	1,845,000	4.47 2/	1.82	6.29 2/

COLORADO

In view of the improved income per ton obtained by Colorado sugar beet growers, it is obvious that the acreage decline since 1934 may be attributed to causes other than income. Furthermore, there has been no Government acreage limitation in any year except 1939, and in that year the acreage planted in Colorado was somewhat less than the acres allotted. Consequently, the decline in acreage cannot be attributed to Federal acreage restrictions.

A primary cause of the reduction in acreage has been the persistent inadequacy of irrigation water. This shortage first became evident in a pronounced degree in 1934 as indicated by the comparatively low yield of sugar beets per planted acre. In addition to the water problem, there have been years when controversies between processors and organized growers concerning the terms of the beet purchase agreements resulted in a reduction in acreage.

1/ Payments for sugar excluding those for acreage abandonment and production deficiency; does not include Soil Conservation Payments of about \$.40 in 1936 and 1937. 2/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Columns (1), (2), and (3) from "Agricultural Statistics" and "Crops and Markets." Columns (4) and (5) from Sugar Division records.



STATE OF IDAHO

SUGAR BEET ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND GROWERS' RETURNS  
CROPS 1931-1939, WITH SIMPLE AVERAGES OF 3-CROP PERIODS

Crop	Planted Acreage (1)	Tons Sugar Beets Produced (2)	GROWERS' RETURNS PER TON BEETS		
			Processor Payments (3)	Government Payments 1/ (4)	Total (5)
1931	38,000	301,000	\$6.03	---	\$6.03
1932	54,000	709,000	5.10	---	5.10
1933	79,000	837,000	5.16	\$.40	5.56
1934	58,000	294,000	4.69	1.75	6.44
1935	54,000	562,000	5.26	1.13	6.39
1936	54,000	619,000	6.06	---	6.06
1937	53,000	615,000	5.19	1.96	7.15
1938	76,000	1,122,000	4.43	1.84	6.27
1939 2/	77,000	985,000	4.30	1.97	6.27
 Simple Averages (3-Crop Periods)					
1931-33	57,000	616,000	\$5.43	\$.13	\$5.56
1934-36	55,000	492,000	5.34	.96	6.30
1937-39	69,000	907,000	4.64 2/	1.92	6.56 2/

Sugar beet production in Idaho has followed a somewhat erratic course, particularly in the early thirties, because of damage caused by the disease commonly known as "curly-top". With the development of strains of sugar beets resistant to this disease, acreage, yield per acre, and total production have improved.

In addition to the amount paid to growers in 1934 at the rate of \$1.75 per ton on the sugar beets produced, there was disbursed, under the terms of the production adjustment contract with growers, an additional \$670,000 to them because of the exceptionally low yield of sugar beets.

There has been a substantial increase in the return per ton notwithstanding the fact that since 1934 the sugar content has averaged substantially below that of the 1931-33 period.

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1/ Payments for sugar excluding those for acreage abandonment and production deficiency; does not include Soil Conservation Payments of about \$.40 in 1936 and 1937. 2/ Preliminary.

SOURCES: Columns (1), (2), and (3) from "Agricultural Statistics" and "Crops and Markets." Columns (4) and (5) from Sugar Division records.



## STATE OF MICHIGAN

SUGAR BEET ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND GROWERS' RETURNS  
CROPS 1931-1939, WITH SIMPLE AVERAGES OF 3-CROP PERIODS

Crop	Planted Acreage (1)	Tons Sugar Beets Produced (2)	GROWERS' RETURNS PER TON BEETS :		
			Processor Payments (3)	Government Payments (4)	Total (5)
1931	62,000	581,000	\$6.33	---	\$6.33
1932	129,000	1,215,000	5.73	---	5.73
1933	167,000	1,203,000	5.81	\$.10	5.91
1934	142,000	999,000	5.92	1.75	7.67
1935	127,000	686,000	6.29	1.13	7.42
1936	109,000	867,000	6.45	---	6.45
1937	86,000	549,000	6.17	1.79	7.96
1938	128,000	1,005,000	6.08	1.99	8.07
1939 2/	125,000	1,033,000	5.60	1.82	7.42
Simple Averages (3-Crop Periods)					
1931-33	119,000	1,000,000	5.96	\$.03	\$5.99
1934-36	126,000	851,000	6.22	.96	7.18
1937-39	113,000	862,000	5.95 2/	1.87	7.82 2/

The acreage annually devoted to sugar beets in Michigan is exceedingly sensitive to prices of competitive crops as well as to the returns from the preceding beet crop. The decline in acreage between 1934 and 1937 is partly attributable to unfavorable growing seasons with reduced yields, accentuated in 1936 by relatively low returns per ton of beets, since processor payments that year were not supplemented by Federal Sugar payments.

1/ Payments for sugar excluding those for acreage abandonment and production deficiency; does not include Soil Conservation payments of about \$.40 in 1936 and 1937. 2/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Columns (1), (2), and (3) from "Agricultural Statistics" and "Crops and Markets". Columns (4) and (5) from Sugar Division records.



STATE OF MONTANA

SUGAR BEET ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND GROWERS' RETURNS  
CROPS 1931-1939, WITH SIMPLE AVERAGES OF 3-CROP PERIODS

Crop	Planted Acreage (1)	Tons Sugar Beets Produced (2)	GROWERS' RETURNS PER TON BEETS			
			Processor Payments (3)	Government Payments (4)	1/	Total (5)
1931	59,000	617,000	\$ 6.01	---		\$ 6.01
1932	58,000	739,000	5.39	---		5.39
1933	71,000	838,000	5.46	\$.27		5.73
1934	68,000	786,000	5.21	1.75		6.96
1935	53,000	570,000	6.36	1.13		7.49
1936	71,000	654,000	6.30	---		6.30
1937	76,000	852,000	5.27	1.95		7.22
1938	81,000	987,000	4.57	1.93		6.50
1939 2/	76,000	894,000	4.65	2.07		6.72
 Simple Averages (3-Crop Periods)						
1931-33	63,000	731,000	\$ 5.62	\$.09		\$ 5.71
1934-36	64,000	670,000	5.96	.96		6.92
1937-39	78,000	911,000	4.83 2/	\$ 1.98		6.81 2/

MONTANA

The upward trend in acreage may be credited in large part to the substantially improved income position of producers. The 1935 acreage decline in the face of this increased income is almost entirely attributable to a contract controversy between growers and processors.

1/ Payments for sugar excluding those for acreage abandonment and production deficiency; does not include Soil Conservation payments of about \$.40 in 1936 and 1937. 2/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Columns (1), (2), and (3) from "Agricultural Statistics" and "Crops and Markets". Columns (4) and (5) from Sugar Division records.



STATE OF NEBRASKA

SUGAR BEET ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND GROWERS' RETURNS  
Crops 1931-1939, With Simple Averages of 3-Crop Periods

Crop	Planted Acreage (1)	Tons Sugar Beets Produced (2)	GROWERS' RETURNS PER TON BEETS:		
			Processor Payments (3)	Government Payments 1/ (4)	Total (5)
1931	69,000	891,000	\$5.46	--	\$5.46
1932	68,000	877,000	4.58	--	4.58
1933	90,000	1,067,000	4.50	\$.28	4.78
1934	79,000	549,000	4.60	1.75	6.35
1935	52,000	625,000	5.91	1.13	7.04
1936	75,000	782,000	5.78	--	5.78
1937	65,000	882,000	4.88	1.81	6.69
1938	80,000	1,111,000	4.07	1.76	5.83
1939 2/	80,000	790,000	4.35	1.88	6.23

Simple Averages  
(3-Crop Periods)

1931-33	76,000	945,000	\$4.85	\$ .09	\$4.94
1934-36	69,000	652,000	5.43	.96	6.39
1937-39	75,000	928,000	4.43 2/	1.82	6.25 2/

Although the income of sugar beet producers has increased substantially during the period in which sugar programs have been operative, the average acreage and production have remained relatively constant. This area, like Colorado, has been somewhat affected by serious shortages of irrigation water and by controversies with the principal processor serving the area.

1/ Payments for sugar excluding those for acreage abandonment and production deficiency; does not include Soil Conservation payments of about \$.40 in 1936 and 1937.

2/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Columns (1), (2), and (3) from "Agricultural Statistics" and "Crops and Markets". Columns (4) and (5) from Sugar Division records.



STATE OF OHIO

SUGAR BEET ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND GROWERS' RETURNS  
CROPS 1931-1939, WITH SIMPLE AVERAGES OF 3-CROP PERIODS

Crop	Planted Acreage (1)	Tons Sugar Beets Produced (2)	GROWERS' RETURNS PER TON BEETS		
			Processor Payments (3)	Government Payments 1/ (4)	Total: (5)
1931 2/					
1932	27,000	259,000	\$5.34	--	\$5.34
1933	49,000	328,000	5.71	\$ .03	5.74
1934	55,000	312,000	5.52	1.75	7.27
1935	52,000	349,000	5.29	1.13	6.42
1936	34,000	259,000	6.37	--	6.37
1937	29,000	144,000	6.15	1.68	7.83
1938	53,000	366,000	5.84	1.86	7.70
1939 3/	51,000	363,000	5.60	1.81	7.41
 Simple Averages (3-Crop Periods)					
1931-33 4/	38,000	294,000	\$5.52	\$ .02	\$5.54
1934-36	47,000	307,000	5.73	.96	6.69
1937-39	44,000	291,000	5.86 3/	1.78	7.64 3/

OHIO

The wide fluctuation in acreage has been somewhat characteristic of this state, reduced acreages ordinarily following years in which either or both the per acre yield and per ton income are low, with the most pronounced effects when both yield and income are low. The area is also particularly sensitive to prices of alternative crops.

1/ Payments for sugar excluding those for acreage abandonment and production deficiency; does not include Soil Conservation payments of about \$.40 in 1936 and 1937. 2/ Not available; sufficient factories not operated to meet Department requirements for publication of State data. 3/ Preliminary.

4/ 2-Crop average

SOURCE: Columns (1), (2), and (3) from "Agricultural Statistics" and "Crops and Markets". Columns (4) and (5) from Sugar Division records.



STATE OF UTAH

SUGAR BEET ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND GROWERS' RETURNS  
CROPS 1931-1939, WITH SIMPLE AVERAGES OF 3-CROP PERIODS

Crop	Planted Acreage (1)	Tons Sugar Beets Produced (2)	GROWERS' RETURNS PER TON BEETS		
			Processor Payments (3)	Government Payments 1/ (4)	Total (5)
1931	54,000	505,000	\$5.82	--	\$ 5.82
1932	58,000	846,000	4.77	--	4.77
1933	76,000	912,000	4.80	\$.36	5.16
1934	54,000	250,000	4.40	1.75	6.15
1935	44,000	506,000	5.08	1.13	6.21
1936	37,000	500,000	5.82	--	5.82
1937	51,000	570,000	4.94	1.84	6.78
1938	54,000	814,000	4.43	1.79	6.22
1939 2/	55,000	683,000	4.20	1.90	6.10
 Simple Averages (3-Crop Periods)					
1931-33	63,000	754,000	\$5.13	\$.12	\$5.25
1934-36	45,000	419,000	5.10	.96	6.06
1937-39	53,000	689,000	4.52 2/	1.85	6.37 2/

UTAH

Production in Utah has fluctuated greatly, partly as a result of white fly infestations prior to the development of strains of beets resistant to "curly-top," partly as the result of water shortages, and partly because of contract controversies with the processing companies. In 1936, for example, a bitter controversy between growers and processors occurred in this area.

In addition to the amount paid to growers in 1934 at the rate of \$1.75 per ton on the sugar beets produced, there was disbursed, under the terms of the production adjustment contract with growers, an additional \$920,000 paid to them because of the exceptionally low yield of sugar beets.

There has been a substantial increase in the return per ton notwithstanding the fact that since 1934 the sugar content has averaged substantially below that of the 1931-33 period.

1/ Payments for sugar excluding those for acreage abandonment and production deficiency; does not include Soil Conservation payments of about \$.40 in 1936 and 1937. 2/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Columns (1), (2), and (3) from "Agricultural Statistics" and "Crops and Markets". Columns (4) and (5) from Sugar Division records.



## STATE OF WYOMING

SUGAR BEET ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND GROWERS' RETURNS  
CROPS 1931-1939, WITH SIMPLE AVERAGES OF 3-CROP PERIODS

Crop	Planted Acreage (1)	Tons Sugar Beets Produced (2)	GROWERS' RETURNS PER TON BEETS :		
			Processor Payments (3)	Government Payments (4)	Total (5)
1931	52,000	552,000	\$ 5.71	--	\$ 5.71
1932	42,000	506,000	4.97	--	4.97
1933	55,000	593,000	5.26	.19	5.45
1934	52,000	434,000	4.99	1.75	6.74
1935	42,000	525,000	6.18	1.13	7.31
1936	53,000	486,000	5.98	--	5.98
1937	49,000	612,000	4.91	1.86	6.77
1938	56,000	684,000	4.35	1.89	6.24
1939 2/	55,000	539,000	4.60	2.04	6.64

Simple Averages  
(3-Crop Periods)

1931-33	50,000	550,000	\$ 5.32	\$ .06	\$ 5.38
1934-36	49,000	482,000	5.72	.96	6.68
1937-39	53,000	612,000	4.62 2/	1.93	6.55 2/

1/ Payments for sugar excluding those for acreage abandonment and production deficiency; does not include Soil Conservation payments of about \$.40 in 1936 and 1937. 2/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Columns (1), (2), and (3) from "Agricultural Statistics" and "Crops and Markets". Columns (4) and (5) from Sugar Division records.

